was doing on that ticket anyway is

MARIA KEISER is committed to the insane hos

WHAT QUAY'S CHANCES ARE

Pennsylvania's Legislature.

ing with all its might that the other is whipped

that the other side cannot do anything but

100-YEAR-OLD DISPUTE SETTLED.

ham and New Rochelle.

erty they are assessed for about \$60,000.

THE POLLY IS ALL RIGHT.

Good News Concerning the Grandmother of

Our Coastwise Marine.

From the Rockland Courier-Gazette

cles this week all because the venerable schooner

This dread intelligence gained eleculation through

a Boston despatch sent out by the Associated Press, the outcome of a report from North Brooksville to the

effect that the craft had been wrecked near that port.

The despatch recalled the fact that the Polly had been

built in 1805, served honorably in the war of 1812

and finally dropped into the more prosate work of

Rockland has a chance to appreciate the joke for

the reason that the Polly has been laying at Spear's wharf for two weeks entirely unconscious of

the stir which was being created. Her master, Capt. Webber, resides at Port Cl) de and when he saw the

reported loss of his craft he rushed to Rockland in

amaze and dismay to learn how such a thing could

He found the craft as he had left her and is now

The Polly is soon to be repaired at this port. It to

An Englishman in Defence of Lynching.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I AM AN

business necessitates my travelling twice annually

If the "resident correspondent here for a foreign

o "put the life here in its true light before European

delly" who wrote you the other day is in doubt how

readers" he should not depend merely upon news-

paper accounts of negro troubles, but become person

Previous to my travels in the South I must admit I.

too, was shocked at lynch law. My opinion is differ-

ent now. We rerely hear of negro crimes in large

towns. The troubles invariably occur in small

towns, where they are considerably in excess of the

number or white residents. It is in such places that

make unprintable the facts. These criminals have no fear whatever of the law, and if the white citizens

Englishman and a careful observer of facts. My

through the Southern States and I have learned some

not generally known hereabouts that the craft is

aughing as heartily as anybody over the affair

owned by H. B. Webber of this city.

thing about lynching negroes.

ally familiar with actual facts.

Polly was supposed to be lost

great bue and cry has been raised in marine cir-

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 24. Each faction

ey prosperity at that!

moter parts of Kansas?

nesota?

States Senator.

Total . . . . .

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Miosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Nation's Thanksgiving Week. There will be no finer Thanksgiving proclamation this year than is contained in the subjoined passage from the President's speech at Philadelphia reciting the blessings guaranteed by the result of the election of 1900:

# "The unquestioned endorsement of the gold

- Broader markets.
- ommercial expansion,
- "Reciprocal trade, The open door in China.
- The inviolability of public faith, "The independence and authority of the judiciary.

  "Peace and beneficent government under Ameri-
- can sovereignty in the Philippines. American credit unimpaired.
- "The American name unimpeached, The honor of American arms unsuilled,
- The obligations of a righteous war and treaty of peace unrepudiated. When, since the year that saw the Union

of States preserved and the North and South again under the same flag, has this nation entered upon its annual festival of gratitude in November with a more splendid catalogue of reasons to be grateful?

## The Cuban Constitutional Convention.

The convention convoked at Havana for the purpose of framing a Constitution for Cuba has don a good deal of preliminary work and it is now, therefore, opportune to consider what kind of organic law it is likely to devise.

We should first note that the method of procedure, so far as this has been agreed upon, has some points of likeness and some points of unlikeness to that adopted by the convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787. All proceedings, including debates, in the Cuban assembly are to be public. At Philadelphia the sessions of the convention were secret, and so rigorously was the rule of secrecy observed that our only sources of infor matio concerning the debates are notes jotted down at the time by certain members and subsequently published. Had the proceedings at Philadelphia been public, it is probable that no Constitution would have been framed; at all events, the members would have been constrained by public opinion in a majority of the States to confine themselves to certain amendments of the then existing Articles of Confederation.

Sectional jealousies are likely to play a comparatively small part in the Havana assembly, because the Spanish regime had a strongly unifying tendency and discouraged the development of provincial home rule. Many thoughtful Cubans are of the opinion that the tendency needs to be checked, but the publicity of the proceedings will enable the inhabitants of Havana to exercise much pressure upon the conclusions arrived at by the convention. An attempt has been made to minimize the effects of such pressure by a provision similar to that made a Philadelphia, the provision, namely, that the task of constructing the several parts of the Constitution shall be delegated to committees which will deliberate in secret, and not until the whole instrument shall have been completed will it be submitted to the convention at a public session. Even then the onlookers may have sufficient influence, as they had in Paris, when the National Assembly devised the first Revolutionary Constitution, to compel the return of the instrument to the committees for amendment.

In one capital particular the members of the Cuban Convention are unlikely to seek models in the organic laws of Switzer. land, the United States, British North America, the Australian Commonwealth, Mexico, Colombia or Venezuela. In each of the seven cases named the Constitution establishes a federation of previously independent or semi-independent States. There are some advocates of the federal principle even in Cuba, in spite of the island's traditional unity, but there are serious objections to the acceptance of the principle as the basis of the proposed Constitution, ome of the provinces are as yet too p or to bear the burden of a separate State Government, while in one of them Santiago, the people of color so greatly preponderate that their part of the island, if allowed to be as autonomous as is a State in our Union, would be threatened with the fate of Hayti.

It is probable that the Cubans, like the Chilians, will take for a pattern the French Republic, carrying the principle of unity so far as to make the Governors or Prefects of provinces or departments appointees of the national Executive.

One of the most thorny questions to be discussed and settled by the Havana Convention will be the regulation of the suffrage. Shall the Constitution itself define, once for all, the conditions under which the franchise may be exercised, or shall it leave the definition of them to the national Legislature, or to provincial Assemblies corresponding, in some measure, to our State Legislatures? No doubt, the first of these three courses will be followed, if a unifying principle pervades the or-

ganic law. Another question of great importance relates to the funds upon which the island's national Government is to rely. Shall the whole of the customs revenue go to the national Government, or shall a part of it be assigned to provincial and municipal uses? Unless the national Government assumes the entire burden of education and of public works, it ought not to need the whole of the customs revenue, provided it be not called upon to maintain a navy or a large army.

We come, finally, to the question, Shall the Constitution itself define the future relations of Cuba to the United States? Logically, those members of the convention are right who contend that those relations ought to be defined by the convention before the task of constructing a Constitution is delegated to committees. A majority of the convention, however, approved of the view propounded by Senor GUAL-

Constitution should precede the definition of the relations to exist between the two countries. The order of procedure is, perhaps, not material. When the convention shall have decided what the relations of Cuba to the United States are to be, and these are found to be irreconcilable with the Constitution, as framed, that instrument can be amended in certain particulars.

We can understand how pretended patriots, some of whom existed during our own Revolutionary War, may recall with exultation the fact that Spain procured nearly \$300,000,000 on the credit of Cuba's revenues, from the whole of which burden the island is now relieved. Such men may for obvious reasons desire to see the prospective insular Government unrestrained by the Constitution as regards the power to borrow money. They may also covet the opportunities of plunder incident to the maintenance of large military and naval establishments. On the other hand, we cannot understand how any honest and far-sighted Cuban, who is truly a lover of his country, can object to precautions against the overburdening and spoliation of the island. Such precautions would naturally take the form of limitations on the debt-creating power, and it would be well for Cuba if they included a provision that, in return for exercising a certain measure of control over the island's foreign relations, the United States should agree to exempt it from the necessity of maintaining a navy for de-

fence against aggressive foreign Powers. It is true, however that in any event we should extend over the island the ægis of the Monroe Doctrine.

## The New "Record Department" at Washington.

Here is the most recent form of circular issued by the gang engaged in swindling the public for the pecuniary benefit of the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON of Tennessee: " COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION.

MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESI-PRINTED FOR PRIVATE SALE PROM PLATES

MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT. "AUTHORIZED " BY ACT OF THE 55TH CONGRESS. RECORD DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, 1900, --- Philadelphia, Pa. DEAR SIR: Some time ago instructions wer given that you be granted an opportunity to secure s copy of the 'Messages and Papers of the Presi dents' issued by authority of the last session of the

Fifty fifth Congress. " Our records do not show that you received this If not, an apology is due, and if you will kindly advise us immediately on the enclosed card we will make

> " Yours very truly, E. C. HOWARD. " Record Clerk."

The enclosed card is a postal card bearing on one side the printed address: " RECORD CLERK COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION

prompt investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C." And on the other this complicated and extremely official-looking arrangement:

CASE ....1900. No. B. 642 Record Clerk. Committee on Distribution, Washington, D. C. Folto ..... DEAR SIR: I have not received the Report....

Copy of Messages and Papers of the Presidents referred to and would be pleased to have you advise me further ...... Name Street, No..... City

This, we believe, is the first public appearance of the "Record Department of the Richardson-Barcus establishment Nothing has yet been conceived by the ingenious minds of BARCUS and his disin the circular or on the reply posta' card to contradict that false impression. The whole thing is so shaped as to persuade the victim that he is the object of the benevolent intentions of his Government, but that in its multifarious activities his name has been accidentally overlooked, and the vigilant " Record Department " now inter-

venes to rectify the er or. When JAMES S. BARCUS was before the Senate investigators last May, he attempted to mitigate the then impending report of the Committee on his fraudulent practices by promising to abandon them at the earliest. possible moment. He volunteered these remarks:

" I desire to say that we have decided to change he form and style of our trade name as soon as a change can be practically made. The change in so large a business, involving many outstanding cor tracts and agents and managers, will necessarily require some time, possibly ninety days, or a triffe longer, but it will be done with all expediency in keep ing with safe business methods."

That was more than twice ninety days ago. For a brief time thereafter the swindling circulars of the " Committee on Distribution" appeared with the legend A Private Enterprise" added to the letterhead. That confession must have hurt the business, for it was soon discarded. Then BARCUS began to send out some circulars headed " Bureau of National Literature and Art " instead of "Committee on Distribution," the text of the circular remaining the same as before, and the signature, "G. N. PORTER, Clerk," or "G. N. PORTER, Chief Clerk," still appearing. That didn't work well either. BARCUS and his confederates, and the beneficiary of these frauds, the Hon. JAMES D. RICH-ARDSON, now seem to have decided that safe business methods" require them to return boldly to their original impudence of false pretence, and to rake in as many victims as possible before a destroy-

ing Congress meets. And so their predatory genius has created the new "Record Department" at

### The Movement Against Women Stenographers.

The wave of opposition to women stenographers which has manifested itself in the last few years appears to be travelling westward. A recent despatch from St. Paul announces that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company may soon dismiss from its employ all the women stenographers in its various offices and substitute men in their stead. The reason given for the change is that in railroad offices women amanuenses always remain such, while men stenographers who are able to profit by the training they receive are soon qualified to fill higher places in the service. For women clerks, it is said, no promotion is possible

in railroad work. The first distinct note of complaint against women stenographers was sounded about three years ago in a pamphlet issued by the Civil Service Commission at Washington. Therein it was indicated that the demand for such assistants in the Government departments was decreasing. The heads of

preference for shorthand writers of the male sex, and men were almost invariably sejected to fill the vacancies that oc-

curred at Washington. Soon afterward further dissatisfaction of the same sort arose in Chicago. The Mayor of that town ordered that all women employed as stenographers in the city departments be removed and that men be appointed in their places. This edict, following so closely upon the movement of a similar nature in Washington, caused no little discussion among the fair note takers in New York and elsewhere. They were naturally apprehensive that the mandate might have more than a local significance, and efforts were made to ascertain the true cause of it.

Inquiries to this end were not always successful. The reason commonly assigned for giving the preference to men clerks was that the duties to be performed were too arduous for women. Some employers thought that the girls were wanting in perseverance and punctuality; others stated that women did not pay proper respect to the rules of their establishments, and that they expected to secure privileges withheld from the male clerks. Woman's extreme aversion to working overtime in cases of necessity was alleged, and from some quarters came the extraordinary assertion that, as a rule, women were less precise and painstaking in their work.

Fortunately, however, in the case of female stenographers, as in many other it has never been their claim that they can elect cases, isolated instances of dislike and harsh criticism do not reflect the general sentiment. A glance into the big business houses in Broadway will convince any one that the recommendations of certain officials in Washington and Chicago, and even in St. Paul, have not been seconded in the metropolis. To retain their posts here women, like men, have only to maintain a high standard of efficiency. With that to their credit, their continued acceptability as office assistants will be assured, at least in New York.

## Russia Competing in Food Products. With the return of normal conditions of

traffic on the western section of the Siberian railway and a sufficiency of rolling stock to meet the growing wants of the trade, Russia threatens to become a formidable competitor of this country in the British and European markets in regard to a great variety of agricultural products.

Aiready Russian butter from beyond he Ural Mountains is finding its way into the English market, and according to a report from the British Consul at Riga, arrangements are being made for the quick transportation of butter from western Siberia to connect with the steamship service from Riga to London and Hull. From the port of Libau on the Baltic to the south of Biga there were exported last in 1898, and the export of butter from the same port rose from 275 tons in 1898 to 700 tons in 1899. As yet the export of meat from northern and eastern Russia has not begun, nor is it to be expected from western Siberia until the population has increased and the agricultural development of the country has become more advanced. The population, however, is growing rapidly, the immigrants from European Russia having exceeded half a million in the last two seasons, and great attention is now given to cattle raising. The passenger and freight rates are kept by the Government at the lowest possible point for the purpose of stimulating traffic.

Hitherto the export trade in grain and meat from Russia has been almost entirely confined to the South, the grain and cattle being shipped at Black Sea ports year 71,855,640 eggs, as against 59,377,696

cattle being shipped at Black Sea ports ciples better calculated to create on the and finding their way to the Mediterranean part of the recipient the false impression and western Europe by the Bosporus and It Was About the Boundary Line Between Pelat the notice comes from the United Dardanelles. A certain quantity also States Government. There is not a word | crosses the western frontier into Germany, but the tariff restrictions imposed at the instance of the Agrarian party in Germany interfere materially with the develop-

ment of the trade. It is to afford other outlets for the produce of northern Russia that the Russian Government has taken up the question of opening a direct trade with England and western Europe by sea, and has ordered the construction of large steamers specially adapted to the purpose. Unless, therefore, events prove unpropitious, we shall soon see Russia entering the lists as an active competitor with the other countries exporting food stuffs and farm produce with an organized system for the handling of the produce from the time it is put into the station on a railway line until it is landed at the place of import.

# The Appeal to Father Time.

Mr. BRYAN has written to Col. ALEXANDER K. McClube of the Philadelphia Times a let ter of thanks for what he calls the able and effective support of that journal in the campaign. This is no more than is Col. McClure's just meed, for the Times became the mainstay of the Bryanite cause in Pennsylvania at a very considerable sacrifice of its reputation for sanity. Notwithstanding Col. McClure's efforts, Mr. BRYAN was beaten in Pennsylvania by a Republican plurality of 288,433.

We mention Mr. BRYAN's epistle to Col. McClure because it conveys this consolatory sentiment:

"We are defeated, but the character of politica orinciples is not determined by the result of an election. I believe that time will yet vindicate our policies and that the people will discover the vicious tendency of Republican policies before it is too late to apply a

No one will have the heart to deny either to Mr. BRYAN or to Col. McClure such comfort as they may find in appealing to old Father Time. Most people, however, who make an intelligent comparison of the returns of 1900 with those of 1896, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, will conclude that if Time has got to vindicate the policies of Bryanism. Time will make more progress if

he turns around and travels backward. As for the vicious tendencies of Republi can policies, Col. McClure will agree with Mr. BRYAN that a plurality of 288,433 does

a village in Butler county, Kan., where there had been no bank before. It is perhaps noteworthy that they waited until the election wa over before they started the enterprise. The newspaper reports say that farmers, stockmen and others hastened into town with "money in tin cans, stockings, boxes and purses" to put I they commit himous crimes, often so atroctous as to their savings in a place of safety, and that on the first day more than \$100,000 was deposited Poor bleeding Kansas! And to think of the down-trodden farmers being compelled to leave their money with that agency of modern onpression, a bank! To add to the woe of the oceasion Bank Commissioner JOHN W. BREIDEN THAL says that this occurrence, "remarkable in the history of a Kansas bank, shows both the pro-perous condition of the farmers and the confidence that McKINLEY's reclection has

JOHN W. BREIDENTHAL was the recent Bry-BERTO GOMEZ, that the framing of the divisions and bureaus expressed a decided anite candidate for Governor of Kensas. He HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 28.

FOR AN ALL-AMERICAN CANAL. ran several thousand votes ahead of his ticket. but he was defeated. What BREIDENTHAL The People and the Hay-Pauncelote Treaty. From an Interview with Senatur Elkina in the thing of a mystery. Three years ago he began

to shout prosperity in Kansas from the house Washington Post The Canal bill should be passed, treaty of ne ops, and the wheat and corn fields all over the treaty. My personal opinion is that the treaty State nodded approval. During the political cannot be passed in the form in which it was campuign he trained with the calamity crowd. sent to the Senate. I do not believe that it is low that the election is over, his hands are up to his lips again, and with fruth in his words he the sense of the American people that we shall is shouting prosperity once more. And McKinsurrender our control of the canal. If we build the canal with our money, we must control it in any and every way that we desire Depositing \$100,000 in a village bank in Kansas If we want fortifications, we must be allowed the first day it was opened, "remarkable in the history of a Kansas bank?" We should say so: to build them without asking the consent of is it possible that the business of banking has | Great Britain or consulting with that country in any degree. It is possible that in the future ceased to be a criminal proceeding in the rewe shall want to make the canal wholly neutral, but that is for future Congresses to decide. For the present the canal must be Amer can in every sense of the word. I repeat, therefore, that I would like to see the Canal Is that what they do with such cases in Minbill speedily passed, and neither the treaty nor the attitude of any European Government ought to be an obstacle.

# From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Indications That His Followers Will Control The popular disapproval of the "neutrality" proposition embodied in the Hay-Paunceote treaty last winter was manifested in no of the Republican party in this State is assertincertain manner. It met with strenuous public protest in every section of the Union. The stalwarts insist that they will control both Considerations of the national defence as well the Senate and the House and that Matthew as of expanding commerce must govern Con-gress in providing for the construction of this Stanley Quay will be sent back to Washington as United States Senator with a commission canal. The people are opposed to the exthat will hold water. Then come the antipenditure of \$200,000,000 in the building of a Quay managers with the positive assurance anal that will be as much French, British and German as it is American. The people admit defeat. They go further and say that do not want a canal that would be open in time of war to our friends and enemies alike. The a successor to Col. Quay, but that they can and spectacle of a nation of eighty millions of people will prevent him succeeding himself. Gov. Stone, resorting to dynamite to keep hostile battle-Attorney-General Elkin and other State leaders ships out of its own canal would be a national are just as emphatic in the declaration that the disgrace and humiliation

regulars - the Quay men - will not only organize The right to close the canal to an enemy must the Senate and House, but also elect a United not be surrendered. We cannot take the chances of a neutrality clause becoming a "dead letter" All estimates will be criticised in view of the extremely close nature of the contest, but two weeks almost have passed since the election and the sifting process has disposed of most of the doubtful members of the Senate and House. There are still a few whose exact status in the Quay contest has not been defined, but the following estimate is believed to be accurate: in time of hostilities. Nothing has happened since the discussion of the proposed Hay-Pauncefote treaty to reconcile the people to the "neutrality" nonsense which would ass the American people to build an interoceanio waterway to facilitate the operations of an enemy in the event of war.

The American people want an all-American canal or none.

From the Inter Ocean. There should be no recognition of the European concert, no submission of the action of the United States in regard to a purely American enterprise to the approval of the European Powers, and no restriction denying the United States the privilege of fortifying the canal unless England shall be debarred simultaneously from fortifying points in Central

America within reaching distance of the canal. From the Washington Times It remains to be seen whether the American or the British scheme will be favored by the Senate. It will only require a bare majority o pass the Hepburn-Morgan bill, but a two thirds' majority to fasten the Hay-Pauncefote stigma upon the country.

been handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which it is believed will settle the boundary line dispute which has been going on between the city of New Rochelle

Lincoln was naturally a man of quiet taste in matters of dress and seldom wore jewelry of any kind. However, his accidental possession of a fine ornament proved a temporary temptation to adorn himself. One day James Movers, a stock dealer of Kentucky, and a close personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, who had known him intimately from childhood, went to Springfield on a visit. As soon as he saw Lincoln the pin attracted his attention.

Well, who'd a thought that Abe Lincoln would be strutting around the streets with a diamend pin in his shirt front!" exclaimed Movers in mock surprise.

Lincoln looked vaguely abashed and tried to explain. The explanation ended by his taking the pin from his shirt and pinning it on Movers, insisting as he did so that he did not want it and was only too anxious to get rid of it. Movers kept the ornament for some time and finally gave it to a friend, James Drummond. Drummond was captured during the war by the Federals and died at Fort Monree. In 1803 a sale of his property and personal effects took place at Barnewell, S. C. Anong the latter was the pin that had belonged to Lincoln. Col. Cave bought it for a small sum. He knew its history and prizes the relic highly. and this town for nearly a hundred years. The decision confirms Pelham's right to fifty acres of land upon which New Rochelle levied taxes. The original line was established by Capt Bond, a surveyor employed by Lord Pell, who owned all of the land now known as New Rochelle and Pelham. Lord Pell then reserved Pelham as his manor and sold the other land to the Huguenots who fled from France, after the signing of the Edict of Nantes. They cut it up into small farms and built stone fences to separate them. to the Huguenos was noted from Francisco. They cut it up into small farms and built stone fences as separate them from the estate of Lord Pell. These fences are still standing and the authorities of Pelham have always asserted that they were the true monuments representing the original boundary line.

In 1827 the Board of Supervisors took the land away from New Rochelle and gave it to Pelham. The taxpavers of New Rochelle then began an action in the courts, asserting that the Supervisors had no legal right to establish the boundary line. The courts thus far have sustained the Supervisors and it is believed that the question is now settled. A number of houses have been built on the disputed strip, and with the land and other property they are assessed for about \$60,000.

# Kansas Wheat Not Running Out.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My attention has been called to a despatch in THE SUN. dated Topeka, Kan., Nov. 12, stating that all he millers agree that Kansas wheat is "running out," and that a "change to Russian seed is necess try." This conveys a wholly erroneous impression. The facts are about these: The original seed of the hard red wheat for which Kansas is so famous, and of which the State this year raised the largest crop ever raised in any State in any year, was brought from southern Russia and the Crimea by the Men-

any State in any year, was brought from southern Russia and the Crimea by the Mennonites, who came to Kansas in such considerable numbers about twenty-five years ago. It is of a very hard, flinty character and possesses properties for flour and bread making that rival those of any grown in the world. There has been no complaint from the outside of any det rioration whatever, but the Kansas people are commendably anxious to hold the grade of their wheat and flour where it is now—at the top notch.

Some of our millers and growers feel that through carelessness by the growers in sowing poor seed or planting this hard wheat on or near ground where other soft and less valuable varieties have grown, from scattered grains of which there have been more or less volunteer plants, there might result a mixture or cross that is or would be harmful. To overcome, or rather to guard against this, the use of seed of or from recent importations is thought desirable, and if fould desirable the Kansas farmer will, from time to time, secure seed from the original source of supply. He will not do this because he has to do it, but because he is a good business man and this seems to him good busines will lose sleep through fear of Kansas wheat "running out." If anybody is "running" it is the fellows who have to compete with Kansas wheat "running out." If anybody is "running" it is the fellows who have to compete with Kansas wheat and its products.

Facts as to Nome.

## Facts as to Nome. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the

Cosmopolitan magazine for November, 1900, appears an article entitled "A Woman's Experience at Cape fome," written by Eleanor B. Caldwell. The lady narrates how she land-d from the steam

ship Tacoma June 14, 1900, remained at Nome a few days, a portion of the time being spent upon the beach, and when the Tacoma had finished discharg ing her cargo returned by the same steamer. "leaving that wild life with its perils and its prospects which, as the world now knows, have nearly reached the vanishing point " official returns will show about \$5,000,000 taken

did not form a posse and enforce summary law their lives would be constantly endangered. lives would be constantly endangered.

I do not advocate burning at the stake, that is too severe; but then the cruel death is often not so cruel as the crimes they commit themselves upon little girls, and helpless women. I have heard and seen so much of negro lynching that I am bound to confess it is a necessity that must be enforced, but not by law, for the safety of white people in towns that are in minority of population to the colored race.

The Paterson outrage is to be regretted, but such crimes are possible in any of the Old World countries.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 23.

ELDDEW.

I from the Nome section this year and not only official, but other reliable and fait-minded sources, are practically a great lattice pears will show a much heavier output as the result of work already done, under way and prospects actually in sight, to say nothing of development work for years to come.

Hard-headed experienced men such as Lane, Price.

Hard-headed experienced men such as Lane, Price.

Hard-headed experienced with an and others are placing enough to say the manner of the companies and others are placing enough to say the manner of the camp and vicinity.

The Paterson outrage is to be regretted, but such crimes are possible in any of the Old World countries.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 23.

ELDDEW. from the Nome section this year and not only official.

CATHOLIC SHARE OF SCHOOL MONEY.

We Will Get It Yet." Sars Father Lavelle at

St. Peter's Celebration People from all parts of town who at ime or other had been parishioners of St. Pris Roman Catholic Church in Barclay street sembled in the church yesterday more to take part in the double anniversary brated there. In the first place if was the teenth anniversary of the consecration : church. Secondly it was the centenary opening of the first free Catholic school in New York city. From 1800 to 1817 St. Poter's free school had open doors for all the Cath children in New York. In 1817 the trustee St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott street opened a second free school.

yesterday morning by the pastor, the Rev James H. McGean. The Rev. Michael Kelleher acted as deacon and the Rev William Nix-acted as sub-deacon. The sermon was preach by the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral. Father Lavelle said that he had often been

rather Lavelle said that he had circle deen sked by Catholics if it was not sufficient to allow children to whom religion was target at home by their parents, to attend the schools provided by the State. These people had said "Why go to so much trouble and expense when we could use the schools provided by the State?"

when we could use the schools provided by the State?"
"Now," continued Father Lavelle, "Every one of experience in the religious education of the young is opposed to such an arrangement as entirely inadequate. My own experience is that it is a most difficult matter to teach religion to Catholic children brought up in the public schools. There is a vague idea abroad that we are disloyal to our country looking for what we consider our rights. It is the birthright of every American citizen to demand his rights. And if we cannot get them we must organize and not submit to any refusal. If we insist long enough we will get it. This would not be a free country otherwise. We should have our share of the public school money and we will get it in time." otherwise. We should have our share of the public school money and we will get it in time."

Father Lavelle went on to tell how the abolition of slavery was brought about by coitinual agitation of the subject. Although it finally ended in bloodshed the American people accomplished what they started out to accomplish and slavery was abolished. In the service were the continuous agitation of complish and slavery was abolished. In the same way by continuous agitation of the subject the Catholics of the Inited States would succeed in maintaining their rights to found their own schools and get the share of support that was due then from the State.

"Love the schools," he said in conclusion, "Do everything to help them. Send your children to them. Induce your friends to do so too. Push our schools to the highest point. Make them perfect secularly. The better we fit a child to win the battle of life the more thoroughly will the gospel be preached. Do everything publicly and privately to advance the interests of our schools and make them the bulwark of our faith."

Vespers were sung in the church at a o'clock in the afternoon and again the church was crowded to the doors.

## ROGERS WORKS TO CLOSE Intending Purchasers Unable To Meet the

Terms Imposed.

PATERSON, Nov. 25 - The Rogers Locome live works will finally close down on Dec. 1 and there is very little prospect now that they can be saved to the city. The big force of men has gradually dwindled until now only 300 are employed and these are preparing to walk out for the last time next Saturday James A. Morrisse, chairman of the citizens' committee charged with the work of getting a purchaser, says that there are six in the field at present with one kind of proposition or

LINCOLN'S ONLY DIAMOND PIN.

How the Ornament Came Into and Went Out of His Possession.

From the Allanda Considution.

Col. W. N. Cave of Barnewell, S. C., who is now in Atlanta on business, is in possession of an unique relie in the shape of a diamond pin which was at one time the property of Abraham Lincoln, and which is the only piece of jeweiry of the kind that President Lincoln ever wore. The pin is of the old-fashioned style of cluster brooches, with a clasp at the back for the purpose of securing it to the frilled shirt fronts worn by gentlement fifty years ago. The centre diamond is a large particularly white one, end it is surrounded by a number of smaller brilliants.

The pin has a strange history. Some years before the war and prior to the time that Abraham Lincoln was beginning to loom up as a Presidential possibility, while practising law in Illinois he met a young dandy from New York State whose sporting proclivities had caused him to run short of funds. The young fellow went to Lincoln for assistance, and left with him as security for a loan a handsome diamond pin. For some reason he never returned to redeem the pledge, and from that day Lincoln did not again see him

Lincoln was naturally a man of quiet taste in matters of dress and seldom wore jewelry of any kind. However, his accidental possession of a fine ornament upoved a temporary of any kind. However, his accidental possession of a fine ornament upoved a temporary of any kind. However, his accidental possession of a fine ornament upoved a temporary of any kind. However, his accidental possession of a fine ornament upoved a temporary of any kind. However, his accidental possession of a fine ornament upoved a temporary of any kind. However, his accidental possession of a fine ornament upoved a temporary of any kind. However, his accidental possession of a fine ornament upoved a temporary of any kind. However, his accidental possession of a fine ornament upoved a temporary of any kind. However, his accidental possession of a fine ornament u

enough with which to run the plant, as he did not want to foreclose within a year or so. None of the promoters has been able to furnish the preliminary bond of \$200,000, although there are still six who are carrying on negotiations

# Y. M. C. A. HAS INGERSOLL'S DESK.

On It the Great Agnostic Penned in Peoris Some of His Best-Known Orations.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 25. The desk which the late Robert G. Ingersoil used in his law office during his career in this city, and on which were penned many of his ablest orations, yesterday passed into the possession of the Peoria Y. M. C. A., and will be used by the Secretary of the Railroad Department in the new association building just completed for the railroad men. The desk was held by Judge L. D. Puter-baugh, whose father was the great agnostic's law partner. The Judge recently handed it over to a local furniture house and the sale has now been made to the Y. M. C. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: The unique record made by the Hon. C. C. Howells in boldly defending combinations of capital in his canvass for the Tennessee State Senate, as recited in THE SUN, smacks of East Tennessee originality No spot in America is so impregnated with independence. East Tennessee voters will come nea er starding up for common-s-use doctrines and the fundamental principles of human rights than any people in the land.

The first Abolitionist newspaper published in America is said to have had its rise and fall in East Tennessee.

When the colonists found themselves, near the close of the last century, isolated and dethe close of the last century, isolated and deprived of the fostering care of the Government at Washington, under the landersh p of John Sevier they formed an independent State, named "Frankland," and cutting loose from outside help, this backwoods commonwealth went it alone for two years.

When the South went into rebellion Fast Tennessee stood as a writ for the Union and sent 40,000 men to fight for the Government. One of the first actual deeds of resistance to the South in the Civil War was the work of East Tennesseeans, who, acting for the Government on Nov. 9, 1861, burned all the bridges in the Fast Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad from the Virginia line to Macon, Ga. A number of the loyalist bridge turners were captured and hung by the Confederate authorities. The open deflance to the South on the part of these lovalists required the use of many thousand Confederate sel liers for garrison duty, to maintain Confederate authority in the section.

The buttle of Fort Donelson, it is said, would probably have been won by the Confederates but for the weakening of their force by withdrawing men for urgently becess any garrison duty in East Tennessee.

When Mr. Howells defended the principle of the combination of capital the vaters in those mountain counties accepted the wisdom he taught and were boild enough to vote as they believed. It would be well if other localities would study this example of independence New York, Nov 24.

Said and series of the first productions of the combination of one of the deep deep deep series of the production of the combination of capital the vaters in those mountain counties accepted the wisdom he taught and were boild enough to vote as they believed. It would be well if other localities would study this example of independence New York, Nov 24. prived of the fostering care of the Government

## Spicide on a Circular Saw. From the Chicago Record.

From the Chicago Record.

OTHEMWA, Ia, Nov. 19.—By sawing his body in twain, Lewis Westhoff of Stiles, conneitted spicide Saturday afternoon. He was a widower, and the burden of caring for his four children was more than he thought he could hear. So when he went with some neighbors to saw wood near his home the swiftir revolving toothed instrument presented to his mind a means of immediate relief. He threw himself across the saw's path, and the bulyes of his body dropped from the table before the horrified by standers could make a move to interfere.

# Winston Churchill to Lecture Here.

Lieut. Winston Churchill, who saw service a South Africa as a war correspondent, and who has written books, is to give a series of lectures beginning early next month, in various cities in the United States. The first of these lectures in New York is to be delivered on Dec. 12, in the ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria. His subject will be "The War as I Saw It."

PRINCETON IN THE 18TH CENTERY Historical Society to Publish Journal of a Mers

her of the Class of 1772

posed of prominent alumni, for the purpose

of collecting and publishing all available data

bearing on the early history of the nation, and

cen organized in Princeton a society

PRINCEPON. N.J., Nov. 25. There has recently

more particularly on the part which Princet took in the making of that history At present the society is engaged in preparing for publication the journal and letters of Philip Vicker Fithian, who was a member of the class of 1772 under the Presidency of Dr. Witherspoon, and distinguished in Princeton's history for the loyalty which he displayed for the cause of the new Republic. The Fithian collection throws High mass was celebrated at St. Feter's | considerable light upon the undergraduate blo here in the eighteenth century, for Fithian kept a complete journal of his doings at Nassau Hall, a complete journal of his doings at Nassau Hall, and he counted among his college mates dames. Madison, Aaron Burr, Philip Freneau, "Light Horse Harry" Lee and many others who became prominent in the country's history.

The student's first letter to his father, under date from Nassau Hall, Novem 3, Anno 1771, conveys the news that he has been admitted to "this flourishing Seminary of Learning," and conveys the news that be has been admitted to "this flourishing Seminary of Learning," and enumerates the customs reculiar to the students and the rules by which they were bound down. About one hundred students were enrolled in the college at that time, ten of whom were seniors. The rising beil ran at 5 o'clock, and, for fear some fundth not have been awakened by the signal, a servant was sent to thump on each door until a response was received from the occupant of the room. Morning prayers were held in the chapel at 5.30. A fine was imposed upon an absentee from the chapel services, and for repeated offences the student received "public Admonition in the Hall for Contempt of Authority. Prayers were held again in the evening at 5 o'clock. Recitations were conducted upon nearly the same schedule as at present. The bell was rung again at 9 o'clock at might as a signal for the study hour. To go to hed before a o'clock was "reproachful."

Despite the strict rules of that time the students had their fun and often paid the penalty for the sames, nor Fighting, not for Swenring or Sabbath-Breaking. But they were sent from this seminary, where the greatest Pains and Care are taken to cultivate and encourage Decency, and Honesty and Honor, for stealing flens Shameful, mean, unamaly Conduct. Yet a little later he gives a description of how he stole a plump turkey, which was easily disposed of by a club "instituted for inventing and practising several new kinds of mischief in a secret, polite manner.

Fithian was the orator of his class, and his commencement oration on "To prove that political fealensy is a laudable Passion," will

commencement oration on "To prove that political feelousy is a laudable Passion," will be published with the letters in December. After having been graduated from Princeton After having been graduated from Princeton he entered the Conthental Army as chapiain. He died at Fort Washington, Harlem Helghts. Oct. 8, 1776, from an attack of camp fever. The work of the Princeton Historical Society is being commended by all the graduates of the university, and the collection which it will have made at the close of the present school year will form a valuable addition to the university

# ST. CLEMENT'S CELEBRATION.

Interesting Services at the Little Old Church in West Third Street.

As a part of the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the organization of St Clement's parish in West Third street, which began on Friday, St. Clement's Day, four s r-vices were held in the church at 10s West Third street yesterday, the first at 7:30 A. M. and street yesterday, the first at 7:30 A. M. and the last at 8 P. M. At the high celebration at 11 A. M., which was the principal service of the day. Pr. Thomas Richey of the General Theological Seminary was the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. E. H. Van Winkle, the rector, and the Rev. Mr. Spawn. The sermon, which was in the nature of a historical address, was preached by the rector. In it he reviewed several phases of the church's career, which has been an interesting one, mainly from the preached by the rector. In it he reviewed several phases of the church's career, which has been an interesting one, mainly from the fact that it was the first parish where, following the Oxford movement, a change was made in the ritual and fittings of the church which brought upon the head of the rector severe condemnation.

The parish was organized in 1830 at a meeting in what was known as the long room in Barrow street at which Thomas L. Serviss, a wealthy gentleman, offered the ground for the erection of the present old-fashioned edifice. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Hobart.

GIVES HIS SALARY TO CHARITY. Millionaire Mine Owner Walsh Got \$3,000 as United States Commissioner in Paris. DENVER. Col., Nov. 21.- Ecfore leaving for he East last night, Thomas F. Walsh, the mine

owner and partner in some ventures of King Leopold of Belgium, sent to Father Malone a letter enclosing a check for \$1,000. He reletter enclosing a check for \$1,000. He requested that this be turned over to the associated charities of Denver. This gift was one-third of the salary that Mr. Walsh received as Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

The other two-thirds of his salary Mr. Walsh has expended in a similar manner. The associated charities of Washington, D. C. received \$1,000 and another \$1,000 went to the Sisters of Mercy Hospital Ouray, near which place is the famous Camp Bird mine, of which Mr. Walsh is the owner. Since his return from Europe Mr. Walsh has definitely refused to consider an offer of \$7,000,000 for the Camp Bird.

# Man and Bear Fall 600 Feet.

From the Chicago Record. VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 20.—Albert Young, a hunter, whose home is in this city, meta horrible death last Saturday as the culmination of a long and terrible hand-to-hand fight with a grizzly bear. He was killed about one hundred and twenty miles from Vancouver, near Harrison Lake.

The hunter, who was a young man of 28, was The hunter, who was a young man of 28, was away up on the side of the mountain above the Indian village of Douglas, when his dogs scented a grizzly, which was encamped for the winter in a hollow stump. The grizzly was a large female, and, once disturbed, she was soon thoroughly aroused and enraged and made straight for the young hunter. The youth fired two shots, one of which evidently missed, while the other broke the bear's left shoulder. During the progress of the fight man and hear approached nearer the edge of a cliff. They locked in what proved to be the death struggle and must have slipped over a cill. They locked in what proved to be the death struggle and must have slipped over the edge, for the bruised and battered remains of hunter and bear were found on the following day by a searching party of Indians at the foot of the cliff, 600 feet below.

# Belgian Hares Being Given Up.

From the Turf, Field and Farm. The Belvian hare craze is over in Oregon and California. The San Diego Sun states that these much-boomed rabbits, owing to their wonderful fecundity, can hardly be given away

In Los Angeles:

It is the same here in San Diego. Already many breeders are preparing to turn their rabbits loose on the country, as they cannot sell them at any true, and the fear has become general that if this is done the country will be literally overrun with a five years. Supervisor Griffin reported that one woman near Encinities has 300 which she intends to liberate, and several other examples were given. It appears that the layorite food of the Belgian hare is the tender hark of young fruit trees, and if the hares are not exterminated the young fruit trees will be. The supervisors, therefore, passed an ordinance compelling all owners of Belgian hares to keep the animals strictly confined, fixing the penalty for turning them loose at not less than \$20 nor more than \$100.

The boomers are now at work in States east.

The boomers are now at work in States east of the Rocky Mountains, but their success is not marked. It is not so easy to humbur people in this direction as it was one year or more ago.

### The Prosperous South. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The business season continues a record breaker in New Orieans. The greatest activity, of course in cotton, and all records have been broken in the receipts of that article, the rapidity in handling the staple and loading it aboard vessels, and in the size and value of the cargoes exported. A fair idea of the improvement is conveyed in the fact that the Texas and Pacific Railroad brought 263,788 bales of cotion to New Orleans between Sept. 1 and Nov. 17, as against 75,022 bales for the same period last year, an increase of 188,766 bales, or 252 per cent. That railroad alone expects to beat last year's record for the season by \$00,000 bales. But the cotton bustness is not the only one that has boomed here. It has probably led all; that is, shown a greater increase lated other lines of trade as well. It is shown, for instance, that the sugar receipts have improved from 175.574 barrels last year to 417,235 barrels this seaeon, an increase of 138 per cent. The season of 1800-1901 is going to be the best

New Orleans has ever enjoyed, with the largest move ent reported here, the largest receipts of produce and the largest imports and exports.

# The Privilege of Living in Utah.

From the Kansas City Journal. "I am proud to report that Utah, as well as Kaneas, is again in line," writes Mrs. W. O. Bridgman, formerly of Kansas. "I need hardly add that I voted the straight Republican ticket. Hurran for Monthley!